Charles E. Smith visited the locality May 2d, 1882, obtained good flowering specimens, and published his notes in the TORREY BULLETIN, Vol. ix:, 1882. My own visit to the locality was June 26th, 1884, at which time the fruit was just perfecting. The Shawangunk Mountains consist of long, narrow ridges, extending from the Rondout Valley, southwesterly into New Jersey, crossing the Delaware River at the Water Gap, extending thence through Pennsylvania into Virginia. By the New York geologists the formation was named the Shawangunk Grit, and it is by Dana, in the latest edition of his Manual of Geology, referred to the Oneida Group. It is almost entirely composed of sand-stones and conglomerates, and is remarkable for the number of lakes or ponds which are found at frequent intervals throughout its extent, and of which L. Mohonk and L. Minnewaska are examples. The ridge at L. Minnewaska, and that running southwest from it, forming the easterly wall of Palmaghett Glen are of nearly pure quartz rock, bearing a scanty growth of scrub pine and white birch. The latter ridge extends about two miles, is then broken by a deep depression, rising again into a promontory called Gertrude's Nose. The height is from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above the sea. Following this ridge for nearly two miles beyond the lake, we find the *Corema* in frequent patches along the open sunny spaces on the western side of the path along the brow of the ridge, over a space of several hundred yards in length. Occasional starved examples of *Pinus rigida* are the only tree growth, and the associated plants are *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Gaylussacia resinosa* with some *Kalmia latifolia* and *Gaultheria procumbens*. The scanty soil in the rock crevices and on the rocks is of course derived from the pure quartz rock. On the ridge, beyond the depression above mentioned, the *Corema* is said to grow in still greater abundance, but I was not able to reach that point. I think we need be under no apprehension of the exhaustion of the plant by collectors, but the danger of destruction by fire is much greater.

I have thus given the facts connected with the distribution of this interesting species. I believe that a consideration of them will lead to discoveries of new localities, and to an extension of its known field. It is curious that the first discovery of the plant was made at the extreme southern end of its known area, at points where it seems not to have been abundant, and from which it has disappeared.

The Microvegetation of Bank-Notes, by Dr. Jules Schaarschmidt, Privatdocent of Cryptogamic Botany and Anatomy of Plants, Assistant of the Botanic Institutes and Gardens. Royal Hungarian University, Kolosvár.—The recent researches of Paul Reinsch in Erlangen have revealed the occurrence, on the surfaces of the coins of many nations, of different bacteria and two minute algæ (*Chroöcoccus monetarum* and *Pleurococcus monetarum*, P. Reinsch), living in a thin incrustation of organic detritus composed especially of starch-grains fibres, etc., deposited upon their surfaces during the course of long circulation. This thin incrustation renders the coins very suitable for this microvegetation, but the same phenomenon is exhibited by

paper money, and, indeed, by notes of clean, and, to the naked eye, unaltered surface.

I have scraped off some of these minute incrustations with hollowed-out scalpels and needles and divided them into fragments in distilled water that had been boiled shortly before, and, upon examining them with lenses of high power (R. T. Beck's 1-10th inch), have seen the various Schizomycetes distinctly.

I can now proceed to give a brief account of the results I have obtained from the investigation of the paper money. I have investigated the Hungarian bank and State-notes, recent and old (from the years 1848–49), also Russian rubel notes, and have found bacteria upon all of them, even upon the cleanest.

On the surface of all the paper money is always to be found the special bacterium of putrefaction, viz., *Bacterium Termo*, Dujardin.

In the thin incrustations on the paper money I ascertained the occurrence of starch-grains (especially those of wheat), linen and cot ton fibres and animal hairs, and, in this deposit upon the forint State-notes, the Blastomycete *Saccharomyces cerevïsiæ* in full vegetation.

Various *Micrococci*, *Leptotriches* (many with club-shaped, swollen ends) and *Bacilli* are also the most frequent plants in the deposit of the paper money.

The two new species of algæ described by Paul Reinsch are very rare on paper money. The green *Pleurococcus* cells have been observed in some cases on 1- and 5-forint State-notes, and the bluish-green, minute *Chroöcoccus* on the border of the 5-forint State-notes.

The vegetation of the paper money is, according to my researches, composed of the following minute-plants:

(1.) *Micrococcus* (various forms); (2.) *Bacterium Termo;* (3.) *Bacillus* (various forms); (4.) *Leptothrix* (species?); (5.) *Saccharomyces cerevisæ;* (6.) *Chroöcoccus monetarum;* (7.) *Pleurococcus monetarum.* From a hygienic point ot view, an investigation of the commonest household objects, and especially of books, etc., used by students, may not be superfluous.

Klausenburg, Hungary. A. K.

Recent Changes in Plant Nomenclature. — Dr. Gray, in his Manual, enumerates less than 400 monopetalous species from Caprifoliaceæ to Compositæ, inclusive. The just published Flora, Vol. i., Pt. ii., makes one hundred changes in the nomenclature of these plants. For the benefit of the numerous students and teachers using his Manual (considering that about one-fourth the species are to receive different names), the names of the species thus affected are given below, together with the corresponding name in the Flora. *Aster* has been thoroughly revised, and the limits of the species, as well as their nomenclature, have been changed so much that reference to the Flora alone can adequately show in what the changes really consist. *Solidago* is revised as indicated in Studies of Aster and Solidago in the Older Herbaria. *Fedia* becomes *Valerianella; Diplopappus, Aster; Cirsium, Cnicus; Nabalus, Prenanthes; Mulgedium, Lactuca.* The numerous other changes can be seen in the following list:

Lonicera parviflora=L. glauca, Hill.; *Lonicera parviflora*, var.